[illegible] YEAR.] THE [No. 1785.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1780.

To the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE arreſting the perſon, and [illegible] ſeizing the private papers of [illegible] a citizen, upon ſuſpicion on[illegible] ly, without any proof of diſ[illegible] affection, ought not to be ex[illegible], eſpecially in a free government, [illegible] good grounds, and a very pro[illegible] belief of criminal conduct a[illegible] the ſtate. Perſonal liberty ought [illegible] to be held ſacred, and the [illegible] nor any members of the commu[illegible] ought to be ſuffered to inſpect the [illegible] correſpondence or domeſtic con[illegible] of individuals. This general rule [illegible] to be inviolably obſerved, to pre[illegible] private faith and friendſhip, and to [illegible] the peace and happineſs of families, [illegible] might be deſtroyed by the diſcovery [illegible] domeſtic tranſactions to the knowledge [illegible] the malicious world. This rule has [illegible] relaxed in all governments, whene[illegible] their ſafety required. I am of opinion, [illegible] the aſſembly were well juſtified in [illegible] ſuch a power in our governor and [illegible], during the preſent war, to detect [illegible] internal foes, by whoſe arts, connec[illegible] and ſecret correſpondence with our [illegible], we have ſuffered ſo extremely. [illegible] late exerciſe of this power in the caſe [illegible] Mr. Garland Callis, and Mr. Overton [illegible], of Prince George's county, meets [illegible] warmeſt approbation; and I take the [illegible] to lay the conduct of thoſe gentle[illegible] before the public, for their informa[illegible]; and to ſave Mr. Callis the trouble [illegible] impertinently requeſted liberty of our [illegible] to publiſh his caſe to the world.

The reverend Mr. Henry Addiſon, of [illegible] George's county, left this ſtate in [illegible] fall of 1775, and went to England, [illegible] he diſapproved of our reſiſtance to [illegible] of the king and parliament of [illegible]-Britain. His influence, as far as it [illegible], was exerted againſt every ſpi[illegible] meaſure to ſave us from the tyranny [illegible] Britain. He pretended to deny the [illegible] of parliament to tax America, but [illegible] diſapproved of every public mea[illegible] which would probably prevent it. [illegible] word, he was an enemy to us and [illegible], and in his old age he forſook [illegible] native country, his family and friends, [illegible] evince his fidelity to his royal maſter [illegible] beſt of ſovereigns, and his averſion to, [illegible] ſeparation from his rebellious ſubjects. [illegible] accepted of a curacy in Shropſhire, [illegible] by other numberleſs acts made his [illegible] to be conſidered a *Britiſh ſubject.* [illegible] intolerable pride hurried him away to [illegible] friends in Britain, and his inſatiable [illegible] induced him to attempt his return [illegible] Maryland. He relied on the eaſy for[illegible] temper of his countrymen, and [illegible] influence of his connections, being re[illegible] to many gentlemen of family and [illegible], the greater part of whom are [illegible] to be diſaffected and tories. In [illegible] laſt he arrived in New York, and [illegible] by letter to the governor, to per[illegible] him, with his ſon (who he knew had [illegible] one of the militia in camp in Kent) [illegible] his native country; and deſired, [illegible], being an old man broken [illegible] age and infirmities, he might find a [illegible] among his anceſtors." If this was [illegible] motive for his requeſt to return, [illegible] did he baſely deſert his native land, [illegible] the hour of her diſtreſs? But he left [illegible] with all the ſpiritual pride, and all the [illegible] reſentment of a prieſt; his op[illegible] in ſoliciting to return is to [illegible] his fortune, which he begins to think [illegible] danger. But "he loves his country, [illegible] ſhall never ceaſe to love her;" and [illegible] he oppoſed her virtuous ſtrug[illegible] for freedom, and fled from her al[illegible]

[illegible]. That he knew that he adored the dirty acres in Prince-George's and Frederick counties, no man can doubt, who knows him; but credulity itſelf cannot believe, that he has any ſpark of affection for this country, or any man in it, but his connections and tory friends. The houſe of delegates (without one voice [illegible] in his favour) rejected his application, and the whigs of Prince-George's county petitioned againſt his ever returning to this ſtate. His philoſophic mind may draw conſolation even from this event, and there is little doubt, but he will urge this cruelty in his country, as a recommendation to Sir Harry Clinton, the worſhipful mayor of New-York, and his friend Tony Stewart *, the moſt inſolent of all the refugees, and the other Britiſh worthies in that city.

Mr. Garland Callis (who married Mr. Addiſon's daughter) after the houſe of delegates refuſed to permit Mr. Addiſon to return to this ſtate, went in January laſt to Elizabeth-town, in New-Jerſey, without leave; and there had an interview with Mr. Addiſon and his ſon, and received from them letters from the reverend Mr. Boucher to Overton Carr, Ralph Forſter, and Benedict Calvert, Eſqrs. and from other refugees and tories in England to their brethren in this ſtate, which he brought down and delivered. This being diſcovered, and making ſome noiſe, Mr. Callis collected the letters, and encloſed them to the governor. Soon after Mr. Callis returned from Elizabeth-town, he went to the Delaware ſtate, and made intereſt with the aſſembly to permit Mr. Addiſon and ſon to reſide there; and in the month of February he wrote Mr. Addiſon, "that he had conſulted every perſon in *power* in that ſtate, who generally agreed to receive him and his ſon; and that Mr. R—— (meaning Cæſar Rodney, Eſq; the preſident of the ſtate) had offered to give from under his hand, if neceſſary, to aſſure the certainty of his being received, notwithſtanding the determination of the H————." Mr. Callis further added, "that he had every aſſurance, that Mr. Addiſon would be received in Delaware with the utmoſt politeneſs." It is ſaid, Mr. Callis applied twice to the aſſembly of Delaware, and that his requeſt was rejected the firſt time by only one voice; what was the fate of his ſecond application is not known, but very probably it was refuſed. I cannot believe Mr. Rodney ever gave Mr. Callis the promiſe [illegible]

* *In Rivington's Royal Gazette of the 20th of February laſt, Tony Stewart, after informing the public of his reſolution (to which I agree with his friend parſon Addiſon he will gain ready and univerſal belief)* "*never to give up*, with his own conſent, *any favours which his royal maſter had honoured him with, in teſtimony of his loyalty,*" *with conſummate impudence adds,* "*And ſo far from* ſoliciting, *I am likewiſe reſolved, whatever may be the conſequences, never to accept permiſſion to live under the protection of a ſet of men, who have upliſted their* [illegible] againſt the beſt of ſovereigns; *and by perſiſting in a* wicked rebellion *have brought ruin on this once happy country.*" *A Scotſman, deſcended from an illegitimate branch of the tyrant Stewart, to boaſt of his loyalty to the preſent tyrant of Great-Britain! If Tony's profeſſions were ſincere, they muſt proceed from affection to the vices of his beſt of ſovereigns, and not any attachment to his perſon. At the very time of Tony's publication, he was earneſtly ſoliciting the executive of this ſtate to permit his wife and children to return, to live under the protection of thoſe whom he inſolently calls rebels.*

[illegible] mentioned, and the conduct of thoſe members of the Delaware aſſembly who voted to receive the refugees from this ſtate, was highly exceptionable, and no evidence of their whiggiſm.

On the 7th of September, 1779, Mr. Anthony Addiſon, ſon of the reverend refugee, in virtue of a power of attorney from him, conveyed to Mr. Callis the lands of his father in Prince-George's county, and a great number of negroes. This conveyance was fraudulent, and made with deſign to evade the payment of the treble tax, and to ſave the parſon's eſtate from confiſcation. On the 23d of laſt January, the reverend refugee, at Elizabeth-town, executed a deed of all his real and perſonal property in this ſtate to his ſon Anthony, with a power of revocation, and Mr. Callis was one of the witneſſes to the deed.

In the month of September 1775, the reverend Mr. Jonathan Boucher departed this ſtate, and for the ſame motives which influenced his friend Mr. Addiſon; and he alſo was rewarded with a curacy in England for his loyalty. This reverend gentleman's political character was well eſtabliſhed, before he fled a country, in which he raiſed himſelf, from a poor pedagogue, to an affluent fortune. His letters prove his conſtant correſpondence with Mr. Overton Carr, and his frequent writing to Ralph Forſter, and Benedict Calvert, Eſqrs. two nonjurors and tories of Prince-George's county; and that the diſaffected in this ſtate, maintain a conſtant correſpondence with the refugees in Great-Britain. This reverend gentleman's letters are full of bitterneſs and reſentment againſt this country; his language is very illiberal, ſuch as "barbarians," &c. &c. and every letter breathes ſedition. In his letter to Mr. Carr, in the month of July 1780, he adviſes him "to exert himſelf, if opportunity offers, as he neither wants ſenſe nor [illegible], but ſpirit and activity;" and in his letter of January 1779, "he adviſes Mr. Carr, and his good friend honeſt Forſter, *to ſettle themſelves as ſoon as ever they can.*" His conduct in diſcharging his debts to the loan-office, and to his other creditors in continental (by his agent Mr. Overton Carr) proves his attention to worldly matters; and his paying his friend Mr. [illegible] the caſh lent him when in diſtreſs, in depreciated continental, evinces his honour and gratitude; and his intention to diſcharge his debt to Mrs. O——, in the depreciated paper, will give a further teſtimony of his integrity. His fraudulent conveyance of his eſtate by his attorney Mr. Overton Carr, to his brother Mr. Garland Carr, could have been proved without his letters to Overton Carr, in one of which, in the month of July 1778, he writes, "that Mr. B—— of Annapolis, (and I hint to Mr. B—— to drop this correſpondence) had kindly appriſed him of the intended confiſcation bill; that he found ſome comfort in reflecting, that all his property was then, in fact, Mr. Overton Carr's, and that he could take ſuch ſteps as might ſecure it, *whatever part he* (Mr. Boucher) *ſhould take.*" The bond from Mr. Garland Carr for the reconveyance (drawn by William Cook, Eſq; a nonjuror and tory, and who was privy, and probably adviſed the conveyance) would be concluſive evidence of the fraud.

From the above facts will Mr. Callis preſume to juſtify his conduct, or can any man doubt the political principles of either him, or Mr. Overton Carr? They are certainly both tories, and agents for two Refugee Parſons, both of them our bitter enemies, and they have been their inſtru-

ments of fraud. I think the governor and council were too mild to them and their lenity will rather encourage, than deter the diſaffected. A firm decided conduct, with regard to tories, will make government reſpected; any favour or indulgence ſhewn to them will render it contemptible. The tories may rely their conduct is obſerved, and ſhall be made public, whenever neceſſary; and I hope our executive will give no cauſe of complaint, to the whigs of this ſtate, for an improper compliance: or an ill-judged, or ill-timed exertion of compaſſion to the refugees, or their tory friends. That Mr. Callis, or Mr. Carr (who married the ſiſter of Mr. Boucher's wife, the niece of Mr. Addiſon) ſhould find a number of friends to be their ſecurity, I did not wonder; but I was mortified to ſee the ſheriff of Prince-George's county *officiouſly* offer himſelf, and enter their ſecurity. Unleſs the ſheriffs of Prince-George's and Frederick counties collect the treble tax from the property of the two refugee parſons, they ſhall hear of it.

A BYE-STANDER.

From the London Gazette extraordinary.

At the court at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780.

P R E S E N T,

The king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

HIS majeſty, having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the ſtates general of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects, as ſet forth in his royal manifeſto of this date, and being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects, of the ſtates general of the United Provinces, ſo that as well his majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the ſtates general of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforeſaid ſtates general, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majeſty's dominions: and to that end his majeſty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and to preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authoriſing the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and repriſal to any of his majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the ſtates general of the United Provinces, and their vaſſals and ſubjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories or dominions of the aforeſaid ſtates general; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: and his majeſty's ſaid advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authoriſing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of admiralty within his majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes and repriſals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to the ſtates general of the United Provinces, or their vaſſals and ſubjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the counties, territories and dominions of the aforeſaid ſtates general; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare, and lay before his majeſty at this board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of admiralty in his majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes aforementioned.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) *February* 10.

By the ſhip which brought the Dutch ſoldiers and other priſoners to this iſland, we are informed, that the fleet of veſſels amounting to 27 in number, bound to Holland, under convoy of the Dutch admiral, which took its departure only two days before the capture of St. Euſtatius, was all brought back in ſafety to that road by a detachment admiral Rodney had diſpatched for that purpoſe. That the Dutch admiral was killed by the firſt broadſide, and after a very ſhort but ſmart engagement, the whole ſtruck.

Yeſterday evening about ſix o'clock appeared off this road, a brig with a ſignal of a white jack at her fore-top-maſt-head, on which the fire ſhip and frigate that were here immediately got under way and proceeded with the brig, ſuppoſed for St. Euſtatius. Various are the conjectures upon it, as report ſays, there was a fleet ſeen to leeward of Martinico.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

By authentic intelligence from the eaſtward we learn, that the French ſquadron ſailed from Newport the 8th inſtant, and the Britiſh fleet put to ſea from Gardiner's bay two days afterwards.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize brig, late belonging to Baltimore, laden with flour; ſhe was re-taken by captain Sutton, in a letter of marque from this port, having been taken by a Britiſh cruiſer on her voyage to the Weſt-Indies.

Alſo arrived the brig Amelia, late commanded by captain Lindſay, from St. Kitts bound to London, prize to the Felicity and Antelope letters of marque, belonging to Baltimore.

This veſſel brings us a confirmation of the very important intelligence reſpecting St. Euſtatia being taken by the Britiſh fleet on the 3d ult. The particulars we learn are, that all the property on the iſland was ſeized on by admiral Rodney, whether belonging to Engliſh, Dutch or American merchants. That the Dutch iſland of Curaſoa had alſo been ſeized by the Britiſh admiral, who had ſent a number of his priſoners to St. Kitts in tranſports, and that a report prevailed in the Weſt-Indies of the Britiſh having cut out upward of 150 ſail of Dutch veſſels from the Texel, in Europe.

A paſſenger on board the Amelia prize ſays he was at Antigua on the 8th of February, when war was formally declared againſt the ſtates general.

West-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchaſed of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. 8 w

THOMAS MORTON, jun.

BY an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, entitled, A ſupplement to the act to rate the ſupplies for the year ſeven hundred and eighty-one, it is enacted, "That the new bills of credit emitted by this ſtate, and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, ſhall be received at the rate of one dollar of the ſaid bills for one half a Spaniſh milled dollar, if tendered before the firſt day of April next, by perſons entitled to pay in money for the part of the tax payable the tenth day of April next, or for the whole year's tax to be paid under the ſaid act."

THOMAS DORSEY,
JOHN WEEMS,
RICHARD HARWOOD,
THOMAS WATKINS,
CHARLES WALKER,
Commiſſioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

March 12, 1781.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly at their laſt ſeſſion did enact, "That the following LOTS, to wit, No. 11, 38, 40, and 41, in Baltimore-town, and the land adjoining or near Baltimore-town, belonging to the heirs of Edward Fotterell, late of the kingdom of Ireland; the property of Anthony Bacon, John Eversfield, George and Andrew Buchanan, James Brown and company, Mackie, Spiers, and company, Mackie, Spiers, French, and company, James Chriſtie, John Buchanan, John Glaſsford and company, the heirs of Samuel Hyde, the heirs of Thomas Bladen, all of Great-Britain," ſhould be ſold at auction.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the property late belonging to any or all of the aforeſaid perſons, lying in or adjoining to Baltimore-town, will be expoſed to ſale on Wedneſday the 4th of April next, at the court-houſe in ſaid town, on the following terms, viz. One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ſpecie within three weeks from the day of ſale, the remaining four fifths in the new bills of credit emitted by this ſtate and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, one half to be paid in two months, the other half within four months from the day of ſale.

By order of the commiſſioners,

THOMAS YATES, auctioneer.

N B. The commiſſioners appointed to preſerve confiſcated Britiſh property are now attending in Baltimore-town.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Kent-Iſland, Feb. 26, 1781.

WAS loſt or ſtolen on Kent-Iſland on Saturday the 24th inſtant, a china faced ſilver WATCH, maker's name, &c. as follows, W. Wilkinſon, No. 7960, London. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing the ſaid watch, paſſed from Kent-Iſland to Annapolis on the 25th inſtant, is an Engliſhman, about 27 or 28 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his dreſs unknown; had a knapſack at his back, and is ſuppoſed to be a deſerter from the continental army. Whoever will deliver ſaid watch to the printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

N. B. N. M. (the initial letters of the owner's name) are cut in cyphers on the back of ſaid watch.

CAME to the plantation of John De Butts, before Chriſtmas 1780, two yearlings and a calf about five months old, one of the yearlings, an heifer of a reddiſh colour, had part of one ear cut off, the other is now a young bull of a cheſnut colour, without mark, the calf is yellow and white, alſo without mark. The owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

*** *Advertiſements omitted will be inſerted next week.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE.